ally directed apex of aedeagus very similar to *obscurus* Uhler, but the left clasper broadly projecting laterally, the dorsal surface broadly sulcate and loosely clasping the tip of aedeagus.

♀. Length 3.7 mm., width 1.53 mm. Head: width .77 mm., vertex .41 mm. Antennae: segment II, length .88 mm. Pronotum: length .71 mm., width at base 1.38 mm. More robust than the male and lighter colored; dorsum rather uniformly yellowish, hemelytra paler and sub-translucent, scutellum and a cloud on apical area of corium fusco-brownish; membrane and veins uniformly pale.

Holotype: ♂ July 13, 1920, Ringwood, near Ithaca, New York (H. H. Knight); author's collection. *Allotype:* same data as the type. *Paratypes:* a good series taken with the types on *Ilex verticillata* found growing in the bog at Ringwood near Ithaca; specimens deposited in the Cornell University collection, U. S. National Museum collection, and the Iowa State College collection.

In some respects this species is intermediate between *Plagiognathus* and *Microphylellus,* while the left genital clasper is of a form quite different from either genus. The general form, color and pubescence is that of *Plagiognathus* while the tibial characters approach *Microphylellus;* the yellowish brown spines with brownish at base of each which scarcely forms distinct spots, may cause some difficulty in tracing *ilicis* through the generic key.

A New Species of Trogus (Hym.: Ichneumonoidea).

By W. H. Hasey, B.S.*

Trogus nigrocinctus n. sp.

Holotype: One male specimen collected by J. H. Comstock and now in the collection at Cornell University.

Head: Entirely black. Clypeus flat: lateral edges but slightly

* Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

An extract from a paper on the Species of *Trogus* of America North of Mexico, presented as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science by Mr. Hasey. Mr. Hasey lost his life in the war, and his thesis has never been published as a whole. This extract is given in connection with the publication of the New York State List of Insects.—H. T. Fernald.

sunken: lower margin straight with a small knob-like protuberance in the middle: lower half sparsely coarsely punctured: upper portion more finely and closely punctate: clothed with short, semi-decumbent, black hairs. Frons smooth and shiny and deeply concave around antennal pits: sparsely coarsely punctured above and slightly convex in the middle: downward projections flat. Vertex rather closely and coarsely punctured and clothed with short semi-decumbent hairs. Cheeks broad and buccate: rather closely, coarsely punctured and clothed with short semi-decumbent hairs. Labrum reddish brown: rather strongly exserted but quite narrow: rather closely punctured with a row of long brownish bristle-like hairs on the lower margin. Mandibles black: dusky ferruginous, smooth and shiny at the tips, coarsely punctured in the middle and finely punctured at the base. Antennae fulvous: dusky at tips: scape black with paler spot at base: middle segments slightly serrate: with 18 patch-like sense organs.

Thorax.—Entirely black. Pronotum rather sparsely coarsely punctured and clothed with short semi-decumbent, black hairs: pronotal ridge distinct, as is also the groove lying behind, which is smooth and shiny in the center. Propleuron with a prominent median ridge dividing the plate into the two typical areas.

Mesonotum broadly rounded: slightly convex at anterior center: closely finely punctured and clothed with very short semi-decumbent hairs. Scutellum quite strongly raised and rounded: entire surface covered with sparse, rather fine punctures and erect black hairs. Mesopleuron sparsely coarsely punctured above and rugose below: mesopleural pit shallow with a prominent raised smooth and shiny area above: gutter-like groove near posterior margin distinct with prominent parallel transverse ridges.

Median area of postscutellum strongly raised, closely finely punctured and clothed with short, erect hairs: lateral grooves shiny and quite deep, with but mere traces of cross ridges. Metapleuron coarsely punctate and slightly rugose: clothed with erect black hairs: median ridge wanting.

Propodeum strongly raised anteriorly: apical area very small, smooth and shiny: lateral margins diverging to a point near the apex, then converging to the base of the petiole: median, lateral and marginal areas deeply rugose or sculptured: clothed with erect, black hairs: spiracles long and linear.

Abdomen.—Fulvous except the base of the petiole and a narrow band at the base of the three following segments, black.

Petiole strongly raised to a point before apex: segments not constricted at the base: dorsal surface finely punctured and clothed with short, decumbent, yellowish hairs: ventral surface flat, closely, finely punctured and clothed with a few scattered, short hairs: spiracles oval: gastrocoeli prominent on second segment.

Wings.—Dusky fuliginous with an aeneous reflection: veins almost black.

Legs.—Black: tibiae and tarsi brownish: lighter beneath especially on fore legs: very sparsely coarsely punctured and clothed with short, semi-decumbent hairs: tibiae armed with short scattered bristles.

Habitat: New York.

The above description was prepared from a single male specimen, the type.

This species is apparently very rare. The only specimen seen was captured in September, 1885, by J. H. Comstock. It is readily distinguished by the narrow, black bands at the base of the second, third and fourth dorsal abdominal segments.

Recent Impressions of The British Museum.

During my recent visit to the entomological section of the British Museum, I had the pleasure to be welcomed and aided by Dr. Gahan, who has charge of Entomology, Dr. Waterston, who is in charge of the Hymenoptera, Mr. Hartley Durrant and Mr. W. H. T. Tams. Dr. Guy Marshall, who is Director of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology and of the Insecta part of *The Zoological Record*, has his office in the Entomological Section in the Museum; consequently I enjoyed the kind attention of Dr. Marshall.

I was deeply impressed with the wealth of material available in the Museum and with the efficient way in which that material is being preserved and studied. Dr. Gahan and his colleagues are imbued with the ambition to reveal to the world the details of the historic treasures in their Museum and as a result of their published work and their future work I feel sure that many of our difficulties in identifying old genera and species will disappear.

I look forward to the time when I will again visit England.

Henry L. Viereck, Ottawa, Canada.